

In the editorial "Will the U.S. finally correct its course in Haiti?" the author argues against promoting democracy and suggests a return to the interventionism Haiti has endured since its inception as the world's first black republic. This is deeply worrying.

Haiti's problems are deep-rooted and complex. But at the heart of this is Haiti's flawed 1987 constitution, a document Florida International University once dubbed "a wonderful exercise in theoretical grandiloquence with little relevance to reality". It created a system designed for dysfunction and paralysis. If we don't fix our foundation, we will continue to experience the political chaos that has plagued Haiti for too long – development will continue to be held back, rule of law will remain beleaguered and corruption will flourish.

86% of Haitians support constitutional reform. The proposals would extend voting rights to the diaspora, address gender disparities in political life, shift economic power to communities and create vastly increased accountability in government. This is far from a "ruinous" vision the author claims is held by President Moise.

As clearly stated in Article 264 of the draft constitution, the President cannot run in the upcoming elections. His goal is to put a revised constitution to the people for a vote, and to hold parliamentary and presidential elections on schedule, freely and fairly. None of this should be controversial. Objecting to the Haitian people's right to determine their own future is an astounding position to take.

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